FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 079 *22 April 1980*

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Carries PDPA 'Theses' Issued 17 Apr C 1
Karmal Hoists New Flag at 21 Apr Ceremony C 10
Karmal Speech at Inauguration C 10
Description of Flag C 11
84 Policemen Return After Completing Training in USSR [NEW TIMES 30 Mar] C 11

INDIA

Iran Reportedly Requests Speeding Up Economic Exchange E 1
Prime Minister Gandhi Receives Iraqi Oil Minister E 1
Agriculture Minister Holds Talks With Soviet Counterpart E 1
Developments Concerning Unrest in Northeastern States E 1
Assam 'Quiet'; Negotiations Appeal E 1
Court Initiates Contempt Proceedings E 2
Government Denies Disarming Police E 2
Manipur 'Under Control' E 2
AFP Reports 5-Day Strike E 2
Tarapur Atomic Powerplant in Full Operation E 2

PAKISTAN

Haq Holds News Conference on Zimbabwe Visit, Afghanistan F 1
China Reiterates Its Support for Pakistan F 2
Blasts, Fires Destroy Arms Shops in North F 2

IRAN

Developments in Situation at Universities, Schools I 1
Esfahan University Occupied I 1
Support of Khuzestan Governor I 1
Bani-Sadr Statement I 1
Students Issue Statement I 1
Call To Evacuate I 3
21 Apr Council Session I 3
Council Details Handover I 5
Tension at Tabriz I 5
Schools Closed in Jahrom I 6
Call to Shiraz Students I 6
Residents Requested To Leave I 6
Clashes at Tehran I 7
Tabriz, Shiraz Statements I 7
Ayatollah Urges Vigilance I 8
Police Injured I 8
Attacks at Gilan University I 9
Tehran University Evacuated I 9

Council on Crisis I 10
Casualty Statistics I 11
Call to Ahvaz Citizens I 11
Khomeyni Addresses Students I 11
Roundup of Situation I 14
Ahvaz Doctors Ordered To Report I 15
Developments in Relations With U.S., Hostages I 15
Hostage Mother Interviewed I 15
Status of U.S. Newsmen [KEYHAN 12 Apr] I 15
Reportage Concerning Friction With Iraq I 16
Guards Commander Cited [KEYHAN 14 Apr] I 16
Ministry Warning I 17
Kordestan Leader on Resistance [KEYHAN 13 Apr] I 17
Kurds Cable Waldheim I 18
Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces I 18
Urumiyeh Post Attack I 18
Uramanat Shelling I 18
Attacks in Paveh I 19
Kurds Disarm Army I 19
Baneh Organization Protest I 19
Commander Exhorts Sanandaj Residents I 20
Sanandaj Fighting I 20
Attacks on Military Posts I 20
Chief Arrested by Court I 21
Army Warning I 21
Governor Interviewed I 21
Casualties in Sanandaj I 21
Bani-Sadr Opens 1-Week Seminar on National Defense I 22
Khomeyni Calls for Protection of Morteza Motahhari's Works I 22
Khalkhali Discusses Hostage Trial, Attempts To Kill Shah I 23
Friday Prayer Speeches by Khalkhali, Khamene'i Reported I 23
Khamene'i Notes Evidence on Baqir as-Sadr's Fate I 25
Qotbzadeh Answers Questions on Relations With Turkey, Iraq I 25
Visit to France, Hostages I 26
President Bani-Sadr Meets With Bulgarian Ambassador I 27
Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh Meets With Khomeyni I 27
Envoy to Lebanon Recalled After Assassination Attempt I 27
Interior Ministry Rules Darregaz Elections Invalid I 27
Two Kazerun City Council Members Resign I 28
Islamic Revolution Court Formed in Abadeh I 28
2d Round of Assembly Elections To Be Held 9 May I 28
Oil Ministry Blames Tanker Owners for Distribution Problems I 28
Committee Submits Report of Pipeline Explosions I 29
Truck Drivers Asked To Transport Grain From Bandar 'Abbas I 29

KABUL CARRIES PDPA 'THESES' ISSUED 17 APR

LD181454 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The following is the text of the theses issued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

1. The successful Sawr Revolution of 1978, which took place under the leadership of the PDPA, with the will and support of the people of Afghanistan and the brave and patriotic soldiers, army cadres and military officers, is a real focal point in the proud history of our beloved country, Afghanistan.

The Sawr Revolution, which took place as a result of long struggles by the toiling masses of Afghanistan toward real freedom from all kinds of oppression, exploitation and backwardness, is by its nature an antifeudal, anti-imperialist and democratic revolution.

The common democratic duties and objectives of the Sawr Revolution are as follows:

A. The complete destruction and elimination of the remnants of feudalism and prefeudalism within the framework of social and national relations by limiting the land ownership of big landlords and the distribution of land to landless farmers or farmers with little land.

B. The strengthening of the economic conditions, raising the living standards of the people, the expansion of education and the gradual elimination of illiteracy.

C. The development of the national culture of various tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan and the democratization of the social and political life.

On the one hand, our revolution is anti-imperialist, and on the other hand is [words indistinct] national character because it reflects the national peculiarities of the people and the customs and cultures of the nationalities and tribes residing in Afghanistan and also their deep-rooted religious beliefs. The fulfillment of these objectives is in the interest of the majority and in the interest of our compatriots and the widest strata of the people.

2. As a result of the national and democratic character of the Sawr Revolution, a new kind of state power came into being in Afghanistan. Unity among workers and peasants constitute the foundation of the state power which is blessed with the wide participation and support of the toilers and all real and patriotic sons of Afghanistan, including the civilians, military officials, intellectuals, the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], artisans, nomads, noble religious scholars, national merchants, capital owners and other national and democratic forces.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA are together the real defenders, representatives and spokesmen of the wide masses of people, and all progressive patriotic forces believe that under the present circumstances their best reliance from a viewpoint of political and social institutions is the national front of the fatherland, which is successfully going through the process of development and evolution.

3. The (?dimensional) and successful victory of the Sawr Revolution came about as the result of the existence of (?military) conditions within the country, but on the other hand its success is also related to convenient international conditions among which, at first instance, the following reasons must be cited:

A. The change in the relationship of forces in the interests of peace, freedom and progress.

B. The correctness of the people's national and social movement, the deepening of the crises of imperialism, the disintegration of the exploiting system of imperialism, the emergence of new developing countries and the strengthening of their role in world politics, and the historic victories of world socialism and the success of the policy of peace and international detente.

The Sawr Revolution is an inalienable part of the great revolutionary process of present-day world socialist revolutions, and after the Great October Socialist Revolution it constitutes a part of the process of great world revolutions.

With the successful realization of the Sawr Revolution, the people of Afghanistan proved to all the people of the world that in a decisive and (?irrevocable) manner they had chosen the path of democracy and social progress, the noncapitalist mode of development and the path of construction of the new society of social justice.

4. The Sawr Revolution in all the political, economic and social changes which have taken place in our country in the last 2 years, is directly related to the activities of the PDPA and the rule of its leadership. The PDPA, as the party of the working class and all the toilers of our beloved country, has declared in its charter from the very time of its founding the need for basic changes in the political foundations of Afghan society and the realization of the general, national and democratic aspirations of the toiling masses, and with preserving the best national traditions and customs of our people.

With the assumption of political power the PDPA encountered its main activity toward the realization of the objectives and aspirations enumerated its charter, and the carrying out of social and economic changes in the interests of the wide strata of toilers. Despite the hard resistance rendered by the (?toppled) exploiters against the progressive changes, and the support of imperialism and reactionary circles of some foreign countries for those who lost their privileges, and despite the mistakes and (deviations) which took place along with criminal activities of Amin, nevertheless the PDPA was able to fulfill the role of leadership and of institutionalizing the Afghan society. The work done for the benefit of the toilers in our country in the last 2 years is of notable importance. Despite the strong blow imparted to the party as a result of the treacherous split and weakening of the ranks of the party the PDPA not only kept itself on its feet, but became more experienced and more mature.

Now at the new stage of the Sawr Revolution all the necessary conditions have been provided within the party so that its institutions, ideological and political unity may be consolidated. The spirit of good will and revolutionary lawfulness may be completely revived and all members of the party may be united around its Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal.

However, the real unity of the party cannot be realized by speeches and declarations, but it can be realized, first of all through close cooperation and harmony and complete joint efforts. The best way to eliminate the remnants of previous differences is to undertake joint struggle for the realization and fulfillment of joint objectives and aspirations.

5. The 2 years since the success of the Sawr Revolution can be divided into two distinct parts. In the beginning of the first phase on the basis of the PDPA's charter, important progressive political, social and economic changes were introduced and moves were made toward their realization. At this time the DRA, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were founded. These were headed by the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, first general secretary of the PDPA. Also, the fall in the prices of some basic consumer goods, the finding of employment for graduates of schools and high schools, preparing the ground for the continuation of education and studies for thousands of students who, as a result of discriminatory laws of the despotic Daud, were deprived of this right; the emancipation of (?peasants) from the burden of usury and mortgages; the promulgation of the Revolutionary Council's decree for the democratic reform of the land; the opening of new schools and first steps towards the elimination of illiteracy, which had gripped our people for centuries; all these were progressive measures adopted at the dawn of the Sawr Revolution.

6. Unfortunately, after the success of the Sawr Revolution, deviations from the party's basic charter were started which have separate reasons. It should be emphasized that before the Sawr Revolution, Afghanistan was one of the most backward countries and was deprived of experienced [word indistinct] working class. More than 90 percent of the population were unable to read and write. Technical and experienced cadres in the country, and especially those cadres who were loyal to the command of the revolution, were few. In addition to this the PDPA had no experience in the educational and economic affairs of the country or in administrating it. Democratic centralization and the rules of guided leadership had not been established and hence the taking of important decisions (?were often) different from customs and norms and the rules of the sacred religion of Islam. Thus there was a difference between theory and practice.

It has been said that the criminal Amin and perfidious actions of the CIA, who managed to get to power by trickery, conspiracies and the direct use of crimes, inflicted serious damage to the unity of the party, revolution and the DPA Government and armed forces. Unfortunately at this time the customs and national beliefs of our toilers were trampled on, and other important and serious matters such as the application of land reform and the elimination of illiteracy were misguided. As a result of this the improvement and the (?democratic affairs of these forces suffered). Revolutionary rules and legality was trampled upon. Thousands of innocent people were imprisoned without legal trials and proceedings. Loyal cadres were eliminated and the general terror and stifling of the people was put into action.

Of course, those exploiters and the treacherous group who, as a result of the Sawr Revolution had lost their power and superiority, were not sitting still. They were creating (?difficulties) in the way of the revolution. They were supported by imperialism, Beijing chauvinists, regional reactionaries and reactionaries from some Arab countries. After the Sawr Revolution, with speed and unity, those who had already fled to Pakistan started organizing destructive bands for the killing and terrorizing of the country's people. These perfidious people, with the aid of their foreign protectors, engaged in adverse propaganda against the PDPA, against the wishes and objective of the Sawr Revolution. Some uninformed, illiterate people and people removed from politics were (?brought into their ranks).

7. In the end the Sawr Revolution foiled all destructive and perfidious (?actions). On 27 December 1979, legal and voluntary members of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the armed forces--with the firm will of the people--eliminated Amin and his criminal band and thus the new or second phase of the Sawr Revolution was begun.

8. In the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and for the real deliverance of our toilers and revolution, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government has outlined the following duties and aims regarding internal politics:

Defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and the national independence of our beloved Afghanistan, national sovereignty and territorial integrity; cooperation by small and large and the unity and strengthening of brotherhood and unity of nationalities and tribes; the unity and strengthening of the DRA's democratic institutions and rallying around the party Central Committee and the Politburo by its members and their solidarity, on the basis of collective leadership, on the basis of rules of democratic centralism and the extension of democracy in accordance with revolutionary principles, for the guidance of all social and state organizations by the leadership of the PDPA, rallying around the broad national fatherland front and attracting the toiling masses and increasing their social organization; enhancing the morale of the DRA's Armed Forces, its fighting ability and the loyal defense of the beloved, revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan and its party, state and revolution; the economic development of our beloved country and the continuous enhancing of every household and toilers' living standard and well-being; removing in our country the various differences [word indistinct] economic, social and cultural; the gradual popularization of collective works [word indistinct] organization and aiding the progress of industrial affairs, artisans, trade, transport, agriculture and cooperative (?animal husbandry); necessary aid in developing the national private sector--light industry, artisanship, transport, agriculture and husbandry, assisting the goods output of the national private sector and (?protecting) it from the imperialists and foreign monopolies; the gradual improving of living conditions of the working class and other toilers and finding employment for the unemployed, partly employed and in particular providing work for youths; accomplishing the freedom of religious ceremonies of Muslim Afghanistan and observing the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam; assisting the clergy in carrying out their religious functions; eliminating all kinds of differences in Afghanistan and the improvement of the social sources [words indistinct] national, linguistic, racial, tribal and religious; wiping out the remnants of previous oppression, [word indistrict] lawlessness, carelessness, divisions, bureaucrary, theft from the national budget, chauvinism, regionalism, nationalism and others; accomplishing revolutionary order and security, security for people of the country and the collective provision of work and the steady improvement of the security organs; provision for the progress and improvement of national culture of the beloved people of our country; and paying attention to and providing the creative conditions for the intellectuals of Afghanistan.

9. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government will see that the armed forces of the DRA become strong so that it can be a loyal and brave defender and supporter of state sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and the unity of the people of our country. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government consider it their duty that the fighting capability of the brave army of Afghanistan is increased continually and its soldiers, NCO's and officers trained according to the ideals and goals of the Sawr Revolution and with feelings of patriotism and loyalty. They must learn friendship and fraternity with the USSR and the peoples of the other socialist countries and with all those struggling for their prosperity, freedom and independence.

10. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government strongly believe that to develop the country's economy and raise living standards and the well-being of its people, all sectors of the national economy, which consists of state, mixed [word indistinct] and private, will be developed on the basis of dynamic planning. The state sector will develop industries for processing production materials and light industry [words indistinct] excavating mines, increasing transport and communications and the full, sensible and positive use of all the country's resources for the practical application and achievement of the technical revolution and state planning so that with wide reliance it can attain multidimensional development.

The people of Afghanistan know well that the founding of the state sector in our country's economy and its development has only been achieved through the all-round and disinterested fraternal aid of the USSR. The 62 years of Afghan-USSR friendly relations and experiences prove that advantageous cooperation by the USSR and Afghanistan is an important reason for the development of our country's economy.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA consider a large share of the national sector as an important factor in the economic development of the country, and with strong determination announce that they will provide the necessary basis for expenditures for all goods and materials and their wider production. Similarly assistance will be rendered to the revitalization of the fuel industry and its development and renewing the equipment of artisans and creating cooperatives.

For the purpose of strengthening relations and giving positive aid to the national and private sector, alongside the DRA Council of Ministers an authoritative economic group will be created. This will include representatives of departments, of national traders and owners of national private industries. This economic council will discuss drafting all state plans, domestic and foreign trade credits for goods and organizing industrial production and transport.

11. The PDPA, in its land reform policy, believed and believes that the speedy development of agriculture in Afghanistan, the raising of the level of its production and of farmers obtaining full advantages from their labor will be possible only after the elimination of all remnants of the feudalist relationships and order. In the villages and hamlets of Afghanistan the only way for the eradication and elimination of the feudalist social and economic foundations is the activation of the democratic land reforms. The realization of other important political, social and economic aims of the Sawr Revolution also are possible only by the activation land reform and its full implementation. These aims are as follows:

The just distribution of water and land with the help of the government; a deep change in production methods resulting in economic and cultural development of farmers and agricultural workers and the subsequent progress of our homeland; the further strengthening of workers and farmers for the defense of the revolution and for all-round development. As is known, at the end of the first stage of the land reform, nearly 300,000 farmer families have received lands. Unfortunately, because of conspiracies by the enemies of the land reforms and the resistance by internal reaction, lack of scientific and correctly planned agricultural development and some mistakes in the methods of implementing the land reform law last year, it was not possible to enjoy the advantages of the concessions and privileges of the land reform. Therefore, the PDPA and the DRA Government drew up very advantageous agricultural development plans in the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and embarked on their implementation. For example, we could point out the raise of 20 percent and 30 percent of the purchase price of cotton and beet from farmers. In addition to this the amount of aid for seed, fertilizer and equipment, loans and foodstuff have increased. It must be said that the land reform does not abolish the right of private ownership, but decreases the limit of ownership to the extent that it will be just and right from the point of view of social justice and the sacred religion of Islam. It prepares the conditions for the advantageous work of the farmers. The government guarantees the right of land ownership and will encourage farmers to obtain greater yields from their lands and produce further saleable products.

The PDPA and the DPR Government will also assist farmers in joining agricultural cooperatives, entirely at their own wish and voluntarily. It has been anticipated in the agricultural plans that hiring centers for tractors and other agricultural machinery will be established so that state and other farmers will be able to take advantage of their services for suitable payment. One aim of the Sawr Revolution and the lofty objective of the land reform is that the toil of Afghan farmers will benefit all people of Afghanistan.

12. The real equality of all the DRA's nationalities and tribes, whether small or large--that is another important objective of the Sawr Revolution. For the accomplishment of this objective, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government are determined to assist all of Afghanistan's resident nationalities and tribes in their economic growth, linguistic customs, literature and their own religion [words indistinct] development of culture in their own mother tongue and to provide for publications in their own languages and [words indistinct].

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government will pay particular attention to victims in those region's whose social, economic and cultural (?well-being have been disturbed).

13. Pashtun tribes that live in the (?southern) and southeastern regions of our beloved country have played and are playing a major part in the defense of the independence of Afghanistan. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government deeply and sincerely respect their customs, traditions and way of life. In view of the belief in the sacred religion of Islam and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, the following policies are adopted in connection with rendering good will and assistance to the Pashtun tribes:

The bringing about of peace and security in the Pashtun tribal region; according to the charter of the DRA's fatherland national front, the revitalization of the activities of the Pashtun jirgah [tribal assembly]; the approval of the (?elders) committees regarding the preservation of honor and security of every family and (?clan) in the Pashtun tribal region; the enhancing of the standard of living and the provisions of conditions for a peaceful life and work for all Pashtun tribes and individuals in the Pashtun region; the improvement of the conditions in the prime areas [as heard] and their just division among the tribes; the provision of necessary (?facilities) for the nomadic tribes at the time of their migration; the democratic observance in our united and revolutionary country, the heroic Afghanistan, of the customs and traditions of Pashtun tribes and all the nationalities of our country--tribes and nationalities--in better neighborliness, brotherhood and the accomplishment of firm friendship among them.

14. The national and democratic Sawr Revolution, in bringing real social justice and strengthening it, is the best example for the Muslims of Afghanistan. The freedom for the full observance in the DRA of the sacred religion of Islam and adherence to its tenets has been accomplished and continues to be so. It is the sworn enemies of Afghanistan who want to create disunity among our Shia and Suni and (?other) Muslims and thus damage their honor and the unity of our beloved country.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, relying on the pure objectives of the Sawr Revolution, once again officially announce that the full freedom and rights of Muslims, the clergy, and noble and patriotic ulemas are guaranteed in the DRA. The DRA Government promises all religious institutions, ulemas and Muslims that their religious activities in the social, economic and cultural spheres will be supported and their equality in national unity will be [word indistinct]. The DRA Government is protecting and (?repairing) mosques, takia-khanah [Shia place of worship] and shrines. It supports the free activities of the clergy and religious leaders and is helping the hajis and shrine attendants in the fulfillment of their Islamic duties and sanctions the religious (?obligations) of all.

In our country, in accordance with the correct laws of the sacred religion of Islam, the full freedom of the observance of other religions is guaranteed provided that these religions are not at variance with the humanity and security of the laws of our Islamic society. Further, we should not forget that in our country there are still sworn enemies of the sacred religion of Islam and people who represent imperialism and reaction and want to struggle under the name of Islam against the revolutionary gains and interests of our people.

Unfortunately [as heard], these undesirable elements have been betrayed before our true Muslims and continue to be betrayed. These enemies of the people want to take advantage of the uninformed, illiterate and the lack of political (?awareness among the public). They want to turn the people and instigate them against the legal government so that the masses will submit to the feudal oppressors and exploiters, the hated government and the decaying monarchy that is connected to imperialism and oppression, so that these can once again come to power in our beloved country. It is the duty of every Muslim not to be deceived by these traitors and not to betray their (?stand).

Toilers, Muslims, ulemas, mullahs, clergymen, sermon leaders, scribes, judges and seekers of knowledge; the PDPA and the DRA's Revolutionary Council invites you to defend the aims of the Sawr Revolution as real patriots against the conspiracies of the enemies. Betray the false propaganda of the enemies; in the making of the new and just society, take an active part in the name of God the Almighty.

We are extending the hand of friendship and brotherhood to all the Muslims of the world. We invite them to struggle together with us for the fulfillment of peace, equality, freedom, social progress and brotherhood.

15. In the 2 years that have passed since the Sawr Revolution, fundamental changes have come about in the role of the DRA Government in the region and in the world. The PDPA and the DRA are striving toward successful national and social development and are continuously struggling for real international conditions, which (?are in accordance) with external revolutionary policy.

The common objectives of social life: The DRA is ready, on the basis of its stand and in taking the following conditions into consideration, to extend its relations with all countries of the world; full equality, mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, good neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, political development and the choice of one's own system of government, respect for historical, cultural and religious heritage and equal consideration in the development of everyone's life.

The PDPA and the DRA Government continuously adhere to a nonaligned policy. Our country from the start of nonaligned movement has been a loyal member, and once again emphasizes that in this movement, the weakening of the role of Afghanistan or conspiring or attempting to confuse its stand and pretexts for interfering in the nationally and legally approved affairs of Afghan-Soviet relations is without foundation and we denounce such acts.

The sole aim of the temporary presence of the limited Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan, which have come to our country at the request of the legal Government of Afghanistan, is to help Afghanistan against external armed instigations, provocations and interference. When interference in our internal affairs by the enemies of the country ceases and all external danger of attack subsidies, and in practice, noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is observed, the USSR military contingents, in accordance with the mutual treaty between the governments of the DRA and the USSR, will leave the soil of Afghanistan.

The principle of international solidarity: In the national and social progress of revolutionary life, the PDPA's national and democratic character has been formed by the DRA's state character, which has not merely succeeded but is in the process of being realized. This principle first of all stresses as very important friendship and brotherhood with the USSR, the socialist states and other countries. Similarly, in line with other revolutionary characteristics of our epoch, the various relations of the PDPA have been effective.

The PDPA and the DRA in fulfilling their international solidarity objectives emphasize and make it apparent to the enemies of the people of Afghanistan that it will under no circumstances allow them to (?diminish) the meaning and importance of this principle. The enemies of our successful revolution, in taking advantage of the international system for their political, military and economic (?advantage), are struggling against our revolution. Our most effective weapon against these united enemies is closer cooperation with our real friends on the basis of international solidarity.

16. The DRA in its foreign policy emphasizes its interest in the further development of important principles connected with the all-round development of the nation's economic, social, national and cultural progress and world cooperation. The PDPA and the DRA Government in their foreign policy rely on the fact that the independence of the people of our country and their prosperity and unity can only be provided if the friendship, advantageous cooperation and brotherhood between the vast country of the USSR and our heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan can be extended even further than heretofore. This friendship and cooperation is not merely based on the foreign policy of new Afghanistan but has great importance for the defense and evolution of the Sawr Revolution and its gains.

The PDPA and DRA Government in creating a new society appreciates the achievements of the other socialist countries. They attach great importance to relations with these countries' authoritative parties, governments and peoples. The PDPA and the DRA Government accept aid from the revolutionary movements, governments and parties with thanks and in turn are helping toward a bright future for all the people in a joint way.

17. The PDPA and the DRA strongly believe that sensitive areas such as the Near East, the Middle East, central Asia, the Indian Peninsula, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Far East cannot and should not become a source of war or become a new source of the danger of war for the people of the region and all of humanity.

The Government of the DRA invites the Government of Pakistan to take necessary steps for mutual relations and talks to reduce and remove the tension which has been blatantly created between our two countries by the predatory interests of the reactionary and imperialist powers.

The DRA Government once again expresses its desire for friendly relations and traditional cooperation with the brother Muslim nation of Iran, which with all honor is repulsing American imperialism and other enemies of progress and sovereignty.

The DRA Government expresses its traditional and friendly respect for the people of India and will continue to attempt to strengthen goodneighborly relations and will continue to struggle for their expansion. The DRA Government emphasizes its relations with the Muslim brother people of Bangladesh and will try to develop relations between the people of the two countries and the other Muslim and non-Muslim peoples of Asia.

The DRA, as a member of the Islamic Conference institute countries, will take part in its activity in the future too. The policy of the DRA Government, which represent efforts for the well-being prosperity and progress of its people, is in full accord with the declared principles of this conference. The policy of creating discord among Muslims--the very important example of which is postponing the membership of Afghanistan in the Islamic Conference institute on various political pretext--is contrary to those high ideals for which this institute was established.

The government and people of the DRA believe that the participation of Afghanistan in the activity of the Islamic Conference institute will further the cause of peace, work and strengthening cooperation between the people of the Islamic countries and also will enhance the cause of the speedy achievement of the aims of their common struggle.

[Break in transmission] and support the struggle of the Arab people for the complete elimination of the consequences of imperialist and Zionist aggression and interference. The DRA supports the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and the liberation of all Arab lands, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the realization of the right to self-determination by the people of Palestine. The PDPA and the DRA Government support the struggle of the people of South Africa against imperialism, reaction and apartheid and for freedom and independence.

The PDPA and the DRA Government declare their solidarity with the freedom-seeking people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially with the heroic people of Nicaragua who have succeeded in their struggle against the agents of U.S. imperialism for the realization of democracy and freedom.

19. The DRA declares and confirms its adherence to the high ideals and principles of the UN Charter, and also will cooperate in the future on ways of strengthening world peace and its honorable activities. For the purpose of the realization of these aims, the DRA Government believes and deems it appropriate to emphasize once again her firm intention for the continuous and [words indistinct] and realizing the security of the people of Afghanistan, people of the region and of all Asia. For the realization of this honorable aim, the DRA Government has put forward the following proposals and hopes that discussion concerning these proposals and their fulfillment will be beneficial for this lofty aim:

Between Afghanistan and Iran, and between Afghanistan and Pakistan, mutual talks on related questions regarding the normalization of relations by Afghanistan with Iran and Pakistan;

The establishment of a jirgah [commission] without prior conditions and limitations for the purpose of normalizing conditions in the region and for realizing cooperation between governments in the region for peace and (?stability);

Talks between countries of the region regarding the question of reducing military expenditures and limiting armed forces and arms, based on international guarantees;

Talks regarding the reduction of tension in the region and for creating good will concerning the activities of the press and publicity organs of the countries in the region;

Advisory talks between the countries of the Persian Gulf and those of the Indian Ocean Peninsula on transforming the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf into a region of peace under international guarantees; [sentence indistinct]

The PDPA and the DRA Government will use every possibility at their disposal for the development of international detente and strengthening the atmosphere of good will and cooperation throughout the world, concerning the [word indistinct] in the region and on the international level.

KARMAL HOISTS NEW FLAG AT 21 APR CEREMONY

LD212010 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The national and state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], which is the symbol of the proud traditions of the free people of Afghanistan, was hoisted at a grand ceremony by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, atop the House of the People, the revolutionary headquarters. At the same time, this symbol of the hopes of the masses of our people was hoisted atop the buildings of the ministries and state buildings in the capital and in the provinces.

Members of the PDPA Politburo, the Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, high ranking party and government cadres, officers of the armed forces, members of the workers unions and youth and women's organizations, representatives of the farmers unions, the Soviet ambassador and a great number of other ambassadors, members of the resident diplomatic corps, military attaches and thousands of Kabul citizens, domestic and foreign reporters, photographers and film makers took part with revolutionary love and fervor.

At 1000 today Babrak Karmal came to the place of the flag hoisting. He was welcomed by the participants of the ceremony warmly and with unprecedented display. The national anthem was played, and, before the hoisting of the flag, a few verses of the holy Koran were recited by Qari Fakher. After that Karmal made a speech.

Karmal Speech at Inauguration

LD212222 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, at a 21 April ceremony at the House of the People in Kabul to mark the inauguration of the new state flag--read by announcer]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the national and state flag and emblem, which have been chosen with serious consideration of the objective conditions of our country, constitute the major step toward the revival of the rights and freedoms of the people of Afghanistan and paves the way for the mobilization and (?attraction) of the democratic and patriotic forces of the country into a vast front of the fatherland, as well as toward the development of this front in important tasks of the new phase of our society.

Let us declare with confidence and conviction that the national and state flag and emblem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] will soon turn into a symbol of unity and solidarity between all the peoples, tribes and ethnic groups of Afghanistan without any political, economic and cultural discrimination.

The struggling people of Afghanistan will strengthen their unity and solidarity for the defense of the glorious Revolution of Sawr and their revolutionary achievements more than ever before under the tricolor flag of the DRA which we hoist today, and with it we express our revolutionary commitment in integrity before the history of our nation and the sacred religion of Islam with the traditional and national culture before our people and (?country).

At these moments when the national state flag of the DRA is being hoisted, we declare once more that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the DRA are marching ahead and shall not take a single step backward from the struggle to defend the revolution, the glorious Revolution of Sawr, for safeguarding the aspirations, objectives and gains and achievements of the people of Afghanistan, toward the reconstruction of the country in building up a new society free of all kinds of oppression and exploitation and for the creation of conditions for a secure and democratic life and maintenance of full security for peaceful work in undoubted, determined and decisive revolutionary struggle.

We will not only defy in the struggle the blackmails, conspiracies, provocations, intervention, aggression and subversion of the imperialist forces of the region, hegemonistic chauvinists and internal reaction and other hirelings of the counterrevolutionary forces, but on the basis of the united will of the free toiling people of Afghanistan we will deliver all these enemies of the country and hirelings of imperialism to the graves of history.

Comrades, friends, [words indistinct] compatriots and toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan, forward in one vast national front of the fatherland for the defense of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, creation of a new society for peace and freedom, for progress and social justice, for brotherhood and equality, for prosperity of our toiling people and for heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Hoisted be the national and state flag of the DRA! Long live the victorious Sawr Revolution!

I hoist the flag of the free, independent and (?proud) Afghanistan with the help and support of Almighty God in the will of our people.

Description of Flag

BK211627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 21 (AFP)--Afghanistan today replaced its revolutionary red flag with a black, red and green tricolor, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported from Kabul.

According to PTI, the new flag has the same colors as the flags under King Zahir Shah and his successor President Doud.

The insignia embossed on the new flag is also different. The new flag has an industrial wheel with sheaves of corn around it.

In the revolutionary red flag, the insignia was "khalq" (people) with a star above and sheaves of corn around it.

84 POLICEMEN RETURN AFTER COMPLETING TRAINING IN USSR

WA221300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 30 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 29 (BAKHTAR)--Eighty four young Afghan policemen returned home yesterday after studies in the Soviet Union.

They were welcomed at the Kabul international airport by official representatives and personal friends. The deputy director for political affairs of the police command and head of operations of the above welcomed them to the homeland wished their success in serving the people and eliminating the enemies of revolution and country.

IRAN REPORTEDLY REQUESTS SPEEDING UP ECONOMIC EXCHANGE

BK220324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Iran has requested India for stepping up economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries in the wake of the U.S. threat to impose sanctions against that country. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi that the request is being considered.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI RECEIVES IRAQI OIL MINISTER

BK211722 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted reporting on signing of Indian-Iraqi protocol on mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields published on page E 2 of the 21 April South Asia DAILY REPORT] Later [Iraqi Oil Minister] Karim called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and discussed about the situation in the region. They felt that the countries of the area can ill afford to let the conflict grow. The Iraqi minister told Mrs Gandhi that in view of her personality and experience, Iraq expects her to take a leading role in the nonaligned movement.

Mrs Gandhi expressed India's thanks to Iraq for its help and also appreciated the efforts it is making in giving relief to other developing countries.

Karim also called on the Minister of State for Industry Dr Chanana and discussed with him the strengthening of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

BK211714 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The agriculture ministers of India and the Soviet Union exchanged views on agricultural development in the two countries. Visiting Soviet Minister V.K. Mesyats called on Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh in New Delhi today. He expressed an appreciation on the advance made by India in increasing agricultural production, providing irrigation facilities to larger areas and in producing quality seeds in the state sector. Mesyats is to present farm machinery worth 1 crore rupees to Singh in New Delhi tomorrow.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam 'Quiet'; Negotiations Appeal

BK220341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The situation in the curfew bound Narangi area near Gauhati is reported to be quiet. The army and the paramilitary forces continued around-the-clock patrolling in the area as a precautionary measure. The flow of crude oil, however, could not be started as employees of the oil and natural gas commission stayed away from work.

Meanwhile, representatives of six political parties in the state have appealed to the center and the leaders of the agitation to resume the dialog for a peaceful solution to the foreign nationals problem. In a statement, they said they are taking steps to create an atmosphere for negotiations between the two sides. The statement also appealed to all sections of the people in the state to offer their suggestions in solving the issue.

The signatories to the statement are Mr Gaurishanker Bhatacharjee, Janata; Mr Sharad Chandra Sinha, Congress-U; Mr Aditya Bhatacharjee, CPI-M [Communist Party of India--Marxist]; Mr (Direshwal Kaleka), CPI; Mr Baleshwar Sahitya, RCPI [Revolutionary Communist Party of India]; Mr Ashoke Bhattacharya, SUCI [expansion unknown]. A delegation of these parties will also call on Governor L.P. Singh today to request him to impress upon the center the need to initiate immediate talks with the leaders of the agitation.

Court Initiates Contempt Proceedings

BK220342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Gauhati high court has issued notices to the center and the Assam government to show cause why contempt proceedings should not be drawn up against them for violation of its orders issued on the 18th of this month. The court has fixed tomorrow as the date for hearing of the case.

Government Denies Disarming Police

BK220648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The situation in Gauhati and elsewhere in Assam is under control. This was stated by state Chief Secretary Paramshivan in Gauhati today. Meanwhile, the state government has described as wholly false and mischievous a newspaper report that the Assam armed police has been disarmed. It says the baseless report has obviously come from a source which is interested in creating disaffection and misunderstanding. The state government has also said that the allegation of harassment of families of the Oil India colony at Narangi near Gauhati has been found to be totally false and baseless after enquiry.

Manipur 'Under Control'

BK221022 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Manipur Chief Minister Birendra Singh has said the situation is under control and the students have agreed to call off their agitation. Meanwhile, Deputy Chief Minister of Meghalaya S.D. Khongwir has urged the center to consult the leaders of the northeast area before taking any decision on the foreign nationals issue.

AFP Reports 5-Day Strike

BK220811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Apr (AFP)--Normal life was paralyzed in Assam today with the beginning of a five-day state wide mass picketing in front of government offices, reports reaching here said. The new phase of the seven-month old Assam agitation, demanding detection and deportation of immigrants, was launched in response to a call made by the organisers, protesting against the actions of the federal government in crushing the agitation. However, essential services were not affected by the picketing. Army and paramilitary forces were in "complete control" of the oil installations at Narangi, while thousands of Assamese continued squatting on the roads approaching the oil installations, the reports said. There was no report of violence.

TARAPUR ATOMIC POWERPLANT IN FULL OPERATION

BK211241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The two units of the Tarapur atomic power station, which tripped after a major disturbance on Friday last [18 April], have started functioning. This was stated by a spokesman of the department [of atomic energy] in Bombay today. He said at present both the units are generating 250 megawatts of electricity. It is planned to progressively increase the generation of electricity, he added.

HAQ HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON ZIMBABWE VISIT, AFGHANISTAN

BK211657 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan's long and unwavering support to national liberation movements such as the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Southwest African People's Organization and the PLO had evoked deep appreciation of the African countries.

The president, who returned home last night after participating in the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, was addressing a news conference in Rawalpindi this afternoon. He said Pakistan had assisted the people of Zimbabwe in their independence struggle both politically and materially and in the future it will also extend all possible help to that country. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe is an historic event, which will have far-reaching effects on the developments in southern Africa. Pakistan shares with the people of Zimbabwe their joy of freedom.

The president said during his stay in Salisbury he had a fruitful exchange of views with the president and prime minister of Zimbabwe in a very cordial atmosphere and assured them of all possible assistance from Pakistan.

A Pakistan delegation will soon visit Zimbabwe to ascertain what type of assistance Pakistan can extend to that country in its national reconstruction. The delegation will also study the possibility of economic cooperation and technical assistance between the two countries. Pakistan can always help Zimbabwe in developing its railways.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was deeply impressed by the spirit of moderation and reconciliation expressed by Prime Minister Mugabe in his speech during the historic independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. He was also greatly touched by Mugabe's sincere reference to Pakistan's wholehearted support for Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

The president said during his 3-day stay in the Zimbabwe capital, he had very useful talks with a number of world leaders.

He said very useful and wide-ranging talks were also held with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, at Jiddah on his way home. The talks covered some of the important questions on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to be held in Islamabad next month. They include Palestine and Jerusalem, Afghanistan and the situation in this region.

Referring to the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad last January, the president said there has been no new reassuring development concerning the Afghanistan situation. The Soviet Union continues its military occupation of Afghanistan and the influx of refugees coming into Pakistan continues to increase. He said the forthcoming session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference will no doubt address itself once again to this tragic situation. The president said he is confident that the conference will be able to maintain its consensus on the need for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Also, it will give consideration to bring about a peaceful and honorable resolution of the crisis, which will enable Afghan refugees in Pakistan to return to their homes in conditions of peace, security and honor.

Reiterating once again Pakistan's consistent policy toward Afghanistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said it is one of strict adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and not allowing Pakistan to become a base for the flow of arms into Afghanistan.

Replying to a question about the Karmal regime's proposal for talks, the president said Pakistan is committed to the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference with regard to the status of the present regime in Afghanistan and intends to adhere to it.

Replying to another question, the president said the doors for a dialogue with the Soviet Union are always open and there is continuous conversation on the subject. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized that Pakistan is making consistent efforts and working hard to find a solution of the problem, which requires withdrawal of Soviet troops from the soil of Afghanistan.

About his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said their talks covered Afghanistan as well as the situation in the region. He hoped the talks would yield good results. Asked about the possibility of another meeting between him and Mrs Indira Gandhi, he said there is no plan as such but there is always the possibility for such a meeting. However, a meeting at such a level requires a lot of groundwork and would be necessary to proceed with it.

In reply to another question, the president said he had informal talks by telephone with King Khalid during his stay in Saudi Arabia.

Asked if the question of Pakistan's rejoining the Commonwealth was discussed during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the president confirmed that talks on the subject did take place. He said the Commonwealth is an important forum that Pakistan should not be separated from.

CHINA REITERATES ITS SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN

BK220343 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] China has firmly reiterated its support to Pakistan in the wake of the situation prevailing in the region. The statement was made by Mr Xiao Ke, Chinese vice minister for national defense, at a banquet given in Beijing last night in honor of the visiting Pakistan defense college delegation.

He said China, as in the past, would resolutely support Pakistan in its struggle to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese vice minister also criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's refusal to withdraw her troops from that country.

BLASTS, FIRES DESTROY ARMS SHOPS IN NORTH

BK201246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Apr (AFP)--Explosions and fires destroyed about 70 shops selling arms and ammunition and smuggled goods in three settlements in northern Pakistan last weekend, the newspaper JANG reported today. It is widely believed that rebels fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan buy arms from these Pakistani markets.

JANG said the explosion in the village of Mian Mandi near Peshawar was caused by material left behind by unknown customers in a shop. Another blast hit the village of Pushta Khara and in Bara about 30 miles from Peshawar 60 shops were gutted in a mysterious fire, the paper said.

Pakistan Government officials administering the territory are investigating the incident. No lives were lost but material losses were estimated at half a million dollars.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS

Esfahan University Occupied

LD201236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Central News Bureau reports that yesterday evening the University of Esfahan and its affiliated institutes were occupied by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Following yesterday's occupation, professors, staff members and students were prevented from entering the university this morning. Consequently, the university is under the control of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who are wearing special armbands.

The students' first statement, which was issued this morning, refers to Imam Khomeyni's statement on the need to begin a fundamental revolution in the country's educational system, liberate the educational structures from imperialist domination and declare their motivation.

Support of Khuzestan Governor

GF201853 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Communique issued by the Khuzestan governor's public relations office; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the seminar on the coordination of Islamic activities in Khuzestan, the Islamic societies and the organization of Islamic students of universities and higher learning centers: Revolutionary-minded Muslim brothers and sisters, now that we are in the second year of our revolution, all Muslim and brave people feel in their bodies and souls the necessity for an educational and cultural revolution. Like the second [stage of] revolution that resulted in your and your fellow ideologues' taking over the U.S. espionage den and occupying the centers of the tyrannical shah and Carter, your latest action will be a factor in revealing the roots of corruption in American and aryamehr culture and the education system.

We, the Islamic societies of Khuzestan, consider your great and revolutionary move to be the second great revolution, and we anticipate it to be in line with the policy of the imam, the valiant leader and founder of the Islamic Republic. We consider the growth of Islamic culture as a means for the growth and dissemination of Islam and the Koran, and we hope you will consider us as the common soldiers in this crusade.

Bani-Sadr Statement

LD202040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the problems of universities, a statement has been issued by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president. Please pay attention to the text of the statement that was handed me a few moments ago:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: The Revolution Council's purpose in adopting the decision was to normalize the situation and to make the government responsible for effecting fundamental changes in the educational system. Over the past 2 to 3 days, certain groups--on the pretext that the president and the Revolution Council had asked the people to remove the books belonging to various groups--are collecting individuals in front of universities, institutes of higher education and the centers of activity of political groups outside universities and are causing clashes which result in injury and beating and even more. The following points are hereby given for public information:

1. According to statements and explanations by several student groups, these groups have implemented and are implementing the decision adopted by the Revolution Council. Thus, until Tuesday morning there will be no need for the people to gather, and if it is deemed necessary for the people to gather the matter will be made public. Thus, any form of gathering and causing of clashes inside universities or outside them will be regarded as an antirevolutionary act.

2. Any gathering outside universities and attack on the centers of political organizations will be tantamount to plotting against the revolution government and weakening of our internal front against the hegemonist America. Any building occupied outside universities must be vacated immediately.

3. The people of the country should be watchful over the security of their places of work and should be aware that the implementation of the decisions by the officials appointed by the people is the prerequisite for the continuation of the revolution and of its victory.

[signed] The elected president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Students Issue Statement

LD210330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic societies and the association of the Muslim students of the universities and institutes of higher learning of the country have issued statement No 6. Referring to the mission of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in giving birth to a great educational revolution, they ask the Revolution Council to announce the dissolution of the present university system. They add that they will no longer take part in classes under the present order.

In another part of their statement it is said: In our view, attempts to reverse this process of dismantling the present university system represent an antipopular movement and deviation from the principal line of the educational revolution. Even discussing such things is a sign of the decadent atmosphere prevailing in the universities.

The Islamic societies and the association of the Muslim students of the universities and institutes of higher learning announce in their statement No 6: In our view, under the present conditions it is wrong to make use of the armed forces in the universities and will harm this great educational revolution. Therefore, when there are clashes and when tension is increased by societies and groups whose intentions are well known, it is better to make use of the eternal and invincible power of the people.

At the end of this statement, it says: We expect our student sisters and brothers to prepare themselves for participation in a general mobilization for the sake of reconstruction in the needy parts of the country in all fields, especially in the field of revolutionary projects set forth by the imam of the nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni.

Call to Evacuate

LD210611 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0534 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Just now, the president of our country, in a contact with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, asked all the people who regard themselves followers of the Islamic Revolution to leave the streets around the University of Tehran. He added that all persons, without exception, should close down their centers in the universities and the groups should leave that place.

21 Apr Council Session

LD210608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0243 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night under the chairmanship of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, in the prime minister's office. According to a report by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent at the end of this session Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told the reporters:

The issues concerning the universities were discussed by the Revolution Council and a few fundamental points were again emphasized. First of all, what is important and what stands as the fundamental principle is the basic transformation of the educational system, the contents of its programs and, basically, the goals of the educational system. The former system was a system inspired by imperialism which trained consumers, while the manpower that we need in the future as expert manpower should be a force that can participate in a revolutionary way in the construction of our society.

This is the fundamental principle and other issues are minor issues. However, another essential point is that given the present conditions in the country there should not be any tension and a climate of understanding should be created. On this basis, the Revolution Council insists that a decision be reached and put into operation. Therefore, we hope that by Tuesday morning all that has been planned will be carried out. In case this has not been carried out, the points set forth in the second announcement of the Revolution Council will be put into operation.

At the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili spoke to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY concerning the problems of the universities. He said:

The Revolution Council again announced its position concerning the university problems and it is the same as its earlier position.

The council is not at all against the fundamental transformation of the universities in accordance with a new Islamic system, except that the council believes that at the moment the universities should continue their academic work in a peaceful atmosphere. Political acticities in the form of discussions are not wrong either, but they should be without clashes and without conspiracies.

According to the report of the PARS correspondent, at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, told the reporters:

In this session we had a discussion with a number of the students, and we explained to them the positions of the Revolution Council.

The students also discussed the difficulties they faced. All of them unanimously believed that the decision of the Revolution Council should be carried out and that the atmosphere of tension should, God willing, be eliminated so that the students properly can complete their work in the short time that is left before the end of the academic year.

What is certain is that the view of all members of the council--again unanimously--is that our educational system should be fundamentally changed. There is no hesitation concerning the goal. The only question concerns the time for doing so. The Revolution Council reached its decision on this point in a previous session and announced that it should be done after the university vacations, namely, after 5 June. We hope we can establish that correct Islamic system. And now, all of us should try to avoid tension, especially as we are engaged in a very hard battle against the superpowers. For all the forces require that they obey the orders of the Revolution Council.

Concerning the commission for fighting against that which is forbidden [daereye mobareze ba monkarat] Sadeq Qotbzadeh said:

The actions which this commission has so far carried out--like closing the Qal'eh [Tehran's red light district], some of the gambling houses and other centers of corruption have been absolutely correct. Difficulties arise, however, when the boundaries of the commission's authority are not clarified and if it engaged in actions that are not necessary at the present time and under present conditions. Consequently, an improper atmosphere will be created in the country.

One should try to use counsel at all levels, because in this way there will be 100 percent success. However, if this method is not followed and if force is used it will create a reaction in the society. This has been my view.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh then said: The fact that the revolution prosecutor has done certain things and that this commission is affiliated to the revolution prosecutor--what I am saying is that if a revolutionary establishment wishes to act within the national framework it should be said that the revolution court is not a legislative body but should carry out the laws. Its laws should be approved by the Revolution Council. This concerns only the revolution prosecutor and has nothing to do with the sisters and brothers who have been working in the commission. I have not been referring to them. I have a great respect for them. What I am saying is that an organization which should implement the laws becomes a legislative body itself and, unfortunately, they also do so in the name of the imam. When the imam wishes something to be made into law, as usual, he always refers it to the Revolution Council.

A correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from the Revolution Council that at the end of last night's session, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, in a joint letter asked the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the den of espionage to allow the parents of one of the American hostages who have come to Iran to see their son and to visit him.

Council Details Handover

LD211012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In connection with the maintenance of security in universities which has been delegated to the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution, the following points should be abided by:

While grateful for the sincere cooperation of the noble Muslim nation, we request people to leave the streets surrounding universities so that the transfer takes place in peace and the opportunists are not provided with a pretext. According to the reports received by the Central Committee, a group intends to attack the offices of parties or organizations outside universities or libraries affiliated to different groups. The Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution warns those people whose identity is known and announces that it will prevent any kind of sabotage with the utmost severity. The Muslim nation is also warned about suspicious persons and are asked to neutralize this conspiracy. According to the orders issued by the president and the Revolution Council, all the groups and organizations stationed in universities have until the end of office hours today to evacuate their offices and hand them over to responsible officials. Finally, once again we thank the Muslim nation for its sincere cooperation.

Tension at Tabriz

LD211103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, following the occupation of the central building of Tabriz University by the organization of Muslim students and the Islamic association, there is tension at Tabriz University today. Meanwhile, according to the decision taken by the Revolution Council, the security of the university if assigned to the Central Committee of the Revolution Guards Corps. Also, the publicity department of the association of Muslim students and the Islamic association of the workers and employees of Tabriz University has issued a statement addressed to the Muslim people of Tabriz, which says in part: The Muslim and vigilant people of Tabriz are warned to remain cool during these sensitive stages of our movement and not to give the slightest opportunity to these mercenary conspirators. We hereby warn the occupants of the faculty of medicine, who do not have any particular motive for this occupation, that they will be held responsible for the consequences. According to the same report, lectures at Tabriz University have been canceled as of this morning.

According to PARS, today at noon a group of young supporters of political groups gathered in front of the pharmacology department building, formed a defensive circle around the building, and in their slogans expressed support for the demands of the united political groups and condemned the closure of universities and the offices of political groups. According to the same report, the Muslim students were stationed in the central building and shouted slogans in support of the decisions made by the Revolution Council and the president of Iran and declared it necessary for other groups to follow these decisions.

Schools Closed in Jahrom

GF211225 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Jahrom, all elementary and secondary schools there have been closed. As a result of clashes among various groups of Jahrom citizens, 30 persons have been injured and taken to Professor Motahhari hospital. According to the same report, two of the injured individuals are in critical condition and have been transferred to Shiraz.

Call to Shiraz Students

GF211647 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by unidentified religious leader to students occupying buildings at Shiraz University; no date given; intercepted in progress--live or recorded]

[Text]...This action will be detrimental to the independence of the country. If they do not evacuate the buildings, there will be sad consequences, the burden of which will be on everyone's shoulders. If they do not heed this request, not only will they not be rewarded but they will also be punished by God. The clergy society has sternly instructed me to ask you Muslim brothers and sisters to return to your homes as soon as possible, because it does not matter at all if various political groups take over all buildings and centers. When the time comes, people will take control of these centers on the orders of the president and the imam. I do hope that everyone will return to his home as soon as my message has ended. I once again beg each and every one of you, out of respect for the imam and for the sake of the Islamic Revolution and the blood of all martyrs, do not provide these groups with any kind of excuse or reason. I hope all of you will accept his request. May peace and God's mercy be upon all of you.

Residents Requested to Leave

LD211722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] In the wake of clashes in the vicinity of Tehran University this evening, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, issued the following message addressed to Tehran citizens a few moments ago:

Citizens of Tehran, since last night I have been repeatedly calling upon you to maintain calm. I warned you that efforts were being made to make the clashes as severe as possible. I called on you not to gather around the university. Now I am telling you to leave the university area. All the groups have accepted the decision of the Revolution Council except one group, which will be exposed to the people if the university is not vacated. This group which has resorted to throwing up barricades desires nothing other than bringing about an intense clash. This group told me personally this morning that it agrees that lack of calm is against the country's interests, and it was decided that they would go to the minister of science in connection with vacating their centers, but at the same time they proceeded to set up barricades. I now want those people gathered around the university to keep away so as to make it clear whether or not they are truthful in their assertion that they would like to leave the university. I warn those inside the university campus to desist from clashes and acts of destruction and to leave the university.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Islamic Iran.

Clashes at Tehran

LD211808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Clashes developed between various groups around Tehran University this afternoon. Clashes also occurred between those who have not left the university campus and those in nearby streets, despite emphatic instructions by the president and the Revolution Council. As a result, a number of people were injured and wounded. In the clashes, involving people fighting each other with sticks and stones, a group of people set up rooftop barricades and threw stones. In the course of the clashes, the sound of firing in the air, chiefly designed to disperse those involved in the clashes, could be heard.

In a contact we made with officials of the Imam Khomeyni hospital an accurate number of those injured could not be ascertained. The official incharge of the hospital said there are several (?offices) registering the names of the injured and that as of 2000 today the injured continued to be brought into the hospital. As at this hour the number of people injured is reported as nearly 150, some of whom have been injured as a result of being hit with stones and sticks and a few others who have been shot. According to remarks by the hospital physician, most of the injured have been treated as outpatients while a few have been hospitalized.

As soon as final and accurate reports are received from hospitals regarding the number of people injured in the incidents today, accurate figures will be given to our listeners in subsequent newscasts.

Tabriz, Shiraz Statements

LD211842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1743 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Muslim students from Tabriz University have issued a statement announcing:

Those groups that have occupied the faculty of medicine building possess firearms and other weapons and, by using the rooftops as trenches, have prepared themselves to prevent the evacuation of the university and the establishment of an Islamic university.

The Muslim students called upon the people of Tabriz to keep calm during this sensitive period and not to give the conspirators any excuses [to cause trouble].

According to our reporter from Shiraz University, medical students who are studying to become specialized have issued a statement in which they have expressed support for the managing council of the faculty of medicine but have condemned the presence of security forces in universities and related institutions, saying that such a presence, for whatever reason, is considered to be a clear violation of the sacred university environment and a clear breach of the constitution.

Ayatollah Urges Vigilance

GF211910 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Statement issued on 21 April by Ayatollah Seyyed Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Inasmuch as the presidential order and the order of the Revolution Council regarding the evacuation of political offices by various groups from Shiraz University have, praise be to God, been carried out and the university has been turned over to responsible authorities, it is therefore incumbent upon all esteemed and pious Shiraz citizens to avoid gathering in front of colleges and in public thoroughfares. This could only result in providing the opportunists with an excuse to take advantage of this situation and could consequently create disorder and clashes with other groups and create a lack of safety throughout the city. We ask all citizens to exercise extreme care and vigilance. They will be notified if needed. I hope God will make everyone successful in assisting Islam, our Islamic country and the Islamic government.

My final word to all esteemed Shiraz citizens it that all of those bullies who attack dormitories and university buildings are doomed and condemned. They must all know their places and cease these actions. May peace and God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb.

Police Injured

LD212042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2002 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following clashes this afternoon in the neighborhood of the medical college of Shiraz University, which spread to the surrounding streets and buildings, a number of people were injured. According to our correspondent's report, a number of individuals armed with sticks attacked the police officers who had come to mediate and several police officers were seriously injured as a result.

The Fars governor general, the Friday imam of Shiraz and the representative of the religious leaders' community issued messages after the start of the clashes and asked the people to observe calm, and denounced any form of clash started by any group.

During this evening's clashes, damage was inflicted on several buildings occupied by those groups that clashed.

The Islamic association of the (Yahya [word indistinct] today issued a statement and welcomed the (?decision) of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the cultural revolution in the universities and schools, and asked the responsible authorities to implement this true revolution in the schools, too.

Attacks at Gilan University

LD212156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Gilan University classrooms closed today and a number of (?individuals) various groups gathered inside and outside the university. According to reports, Gilan University today was at the disposal [as heard] of non-Islamic groups. While a large number had gathered in front of the university and a crowd ofabout 1,000 people had assembled within the university, entry co the premises was blocked. Loudspeakers installed inside the university played music and gave repeated slogans on behalf of the political groups against the evacuation of the university.

According to a report by the Central News Bureau, a number of Muslims youths assembled in front of Gilan University and offered slogans in answer to those carried by the loudspeakers. They cried: O people, join us.

In the afternoon, a number of the Muslim brothers and sisters entered the university compound to perform congregational prayers. At the end of the prayers, they were attacked by the said groups and number of them were injured.

Tehran University Vacated

LD220325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0245 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, will send an important message to the nation in a few moments. As soon as we can establish direct telephone contact with Mr Bani-Sadr, this message will be directly broadcast from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

[Begin Bani-Sadr--recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Sisters and brothers: At 0200 today the last group submitted to the decision of the Revolution council. Right now, no one is left in Tehran University. Would that it had happened yesterday morning and that no clashes had taken place. In any case, I am grateful to all the groups who have accepted the decision of the Revolution Council, and I congratulate those who followed this decision from the start for the victory of their revolutionary behavior. I hope that, according to the decision of the Revolution Council, the university can carry out its work in peace. It is necessary for the people throughout the country to act like those in Tehran. All the people should pay attention to the following points:

1. Political activities are allowed within the limits of the constitution and no one should on his own disturb the activities of any group.

2. The fundamental changes in the educational system have been accepted by all. Now that the sovereignty of the government is being established, this action will be followed decisively and speedily through its own appropriate channels.

3. In the new universities, activities will be free and the student organization elected by the students will be given the opportunity to carry out professional academic activities. The university should always be regarded as the place for free discussion and for scientific invention and innovation.

4. The revolution will be fully established only when discussion can take place without animosity, in order and peace. I hope this [word indistinct] experience has taught everybody that it is necessary for a climate of understanding to prevail in this country. Everybody must try to maintain this atmosphere.

Muslim people, steadfastness in the decision and the decisiveness which was shown saved the country from a very great calamity. Now that the Islamic government has become a reality all the people should know that the condition for the victory of the revolution and the salvation of the country is to obey the decisions of the revolutionary government. With the will of God, this government will carry out its decisions with complete decisiveness. [end recording]

Council on Crisis

LD220412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council had a meeting under the chairmanship of the president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at the Prime Ministry last night. According to a report by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at the end of this meeting Dr Beheshti, a member of the Revolution Council and president of the Supreme Court, gave an interview in which he told correspondents that the situation in the universities and the Kordestan issue were discussed at this meeting. On the basis of the same report, at the end of the Revolution Council's meeting the members of the council took part in the joint meeting of the Revolution Council and of the cabinet council.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, one of the members of the Revolution Council, at the end of this relatively long council session, said: The important decisions of the Revolution Council concerning the running and the purging of the universities will be announced today, Tuesday, in a speech by the president. He said: Today the members of the Revolution Council and the cabinet council, accompanied by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, will go to the University of Tehran.

Another member of the Revolution Council also said concerning this matter: The members of the Revolution Council and the cabinet council will assemble at 0800 at the Prime Ministry so that, in case the offices of various political groups have not been evacuated from the universities, they will go there accompanied by Dr Bani-Sadr.

He added: In this speech Dr Bani-Sadr will announce the government policies concerning the universities and students. He added: In this speech, Dr Bani-Sadr will also express his hope that the universities will hold their examinations before 5 June so that after that date some members of the Revolution Council and the academic staff of the universities, in some joint meetings, may set forth the new educational system for the next academic year.

In a contact we had this morning, Dr Habibi, the minister of science and higher education and the spokesman of the Revolution Council, concerning the present situation of the University of Tehran, said: Last night following the message of the president and his request asking the people to leave the streets around the university, the people have left the streets around the university. The last group which was there has also left that place and, at the moment, it is quiet around the universities.

The public relations spokesman of the president's office asked the people that, as the speech of the president in the university will not be given until after 0900 not to assembly around the university before 0800.

Casualty Statistics

LD220422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In last night's bulletin we promised our dear compatriots that we would inform you of the precise number of the casualties and the fatalities incurred during yesterday's events as soon as we learned them. Now, we can inform you of the result of the efforts of our correspondents, who have been working all night in order to compile information for you:

As of midnight last night 250 injured persons received treatment as outpatients in the Imam Khomeyni hospital and 52 injured persons were treated and released in the Enqelab hospital. Also, a small number of injured persons received treatment in Piruzgar, Loqman od-Dowleh, Sina and Ali Shari'ati hospitals and have been released.

According to our correspondent's report from Imam Khomeyni hospital, who contacted Dr Mohajer, the responsible official in the emergency department of Imam Khomeyni hospital, the number of wounded people who have been seen in this hospital as of 0500 this morning has reached 349 persons, and the condition of two of them is serious. According to the same report, three persons were killed during yesterday's events.

Call to Ahvaz Citizens

GF221123 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati on 22 April--read by announcer]

[Text] Following clashes between the traitorous opportunists and the citizens of Ahvaz, Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati asks the people to hurry to Jondi Shapur University to help their brothers and sisters.

Khomeyni Addresses Students

LD221224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, today the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. spy den and Islamic institutes' students marched past the imam's residence in Tehran. The imam delivered a speech during these glorious ceremonies. We now draw your attention to his speech.

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the great Islamic nation; greetings to the Iranian nation; greetings to the Iranian university students [shouts and chanting by the crowd]

I deem it necessary to explain to you what we mean by reforms in universities. Some think that those seeking reforms in universities and asking for Islamic universities are the followers of the belief which says there are only two kinds of science [Islamic and non-Islamic science]. The science of physics has two types, Islamic and non-Islamic; the science of geometry also has Islamic and non-Islamic types.

Therefore, they protested, saying that science could not be divided into Islamic and non-Islamic types. And some think that those demanding Islamic universities are asking for the teaching of science of religious law, exegesis and doctrines of Islam only. They think that universities will be expected to teach what was being taught in old schools [mainly religious education]. These are mistakes people make, or confuse themselves with.

What we are trying to say is that our universities are dependent and colonial universities. Persons trained by our universities are westernized. Many of the lecturers are westernized and train our youth to become westernized, too. We are saying that our universities are not useful to our nation. We have had universities for more than 50 years, with hefty, back-breaking budgets provided by this nation's hard work. And during these 50 years we were not able to become self-sufficient [as heard] in any science taught in universities. After 50 years, if we want to cure a patient, many of our doctors say that the patient must be sent to England. We have had universities for 50 years, and still we do not have a doctor who can see to the needs of the nation. We have had universities, and we still have them, but for all [words indistinct] needs of the nation we are dependent on the West.

When we say universities must change fundamentally and adhere to Islamic principles, it does not mean that only the Islamic science should be taught there; it does not mean that every science is of two types, Islamic and non-Islamic. We are saying that during this 50 years or more, during the time we have had universities, the output from universities is presented to us. We are saying that our universities are hindering the progress of children of this land. We are saying that our universities have become places for propaganda wars. We are saying that even if our youth are learning some science, they have no morals, they are not (?familiar) with Islamic morals. Those who continue their studies are after a piece of paper [degree] to become a burden on the shoulders of the nation. Universities are not in line with the requirements of the nation and needs of the country. If universities could see to the needs of our nation they would not permit the waste of lives of our dear youth. Universities must not allow these great generations to waste their time.

During these 50 years they wasted our forces or used these forces to serve foreigners. Our school teachers are not Islamic teachers, and they have not taught manners with science. As a result we do not have a graduate who is committed, who is a patriot and is sympathetic toward his country. All his aims are for his own benefits.

When we talk of fundamental changes in these education systems we are trying to say that our universities should be in the service of the nation, not in the service of aliens. Many of our teachers and professors in universities are in the service of the West. They brainwash our youth, teach them corruption. We are not against modern science. We are not saying there are two types of science as some people challenge this opinion and raise the matter either intentionally or because of ignorance. We want to say that our universities lack Islamic morality. Our universities are lacking Islamic training. If our universities did posses Islamic morality and training they would not have become places of clashing of ideas, which are harmful to this country. If our universities were furnished with Islamic morality we would not be faced with these clashes which are too much for us. They have come about because they are not familiar with Islam and have no Islamic training. Universities must change fundamentally, and they must be reconstructed to rear our youth in accordance with the Islamic morality.

A fundamental change must take place in the universities; they should be reorganized to give Islamic teaching to our young people. If our young people are acquiring knowledge it should take place along the lines of this Islamic training, rather than giving them Western training, rather than pushing one group toward the West, another group toward the East and yet another toward those fighting us. Moreover, we expect our university youth not to help those planning to impose economic sanctions against us, or claiming to impose an economic boycott on us and who are attempting to achieve this.

If the Iranian nation decides to stand up to the West, we expect our university youth to stand up to it. If our nation decides to stand up to communism, we expect all university people to stand up to it. [shouts of approval] These young people, because they are naive, have accepted the vain teachings of some of the teachers and who [Khomeyni leaves sentence unfinished] Now that we want to create an independent university and affect fundamental changes to render it independent, to make it independent of the West, of communism, of Marxism, and the fact that they take positions proves that we lack an Islamic university, that our young people are not trained properly. This proves that our young people have not been taught correctly. The fact is that they are ignoring their studies, spending all their time chanting slogans and making vain propaganda, supporting America, supporting the USSR. [shouts of approval]

We want our youth to be independent and understand the needs of their own (?country); our youth must not follow East or West. Those responsible for clashes in the streets or inside universities and who make trouble for the government and the nation, they are the people who support East or West. [shouts of approval] And I believe they are supporters of the West; they are supporters of America.

We are today confronting America; we have faced this superpower and we need the support of our youth; we expect our youth to stand against America, too. But our youth stand against each other and work for America. We want to organize universities in such a way that our youth will work themselves and their nation.

Those gentlemen who criticize us, those who stand aside and criticize us thinking that the Revolution Council members are ignorant for suggesting all science is of two types--Islamic and non-Islamic. They do not know that some members of the Revolution Council are highly educated; some are doctors and some are legal consultants [mojtahed]. Islamic science is separate from other science. Islamic science must be taught in religious schools. This place [the university] is for the other science. But universities must become Islamic, so that the science taught in universities is in line with the nation, its needs and growth.

We are saying that the programs taught in universities will lead our youth toward communism or toward the West. [shouts of 'God is the greatest'] We are saying that some of the professors in universities prevent the proper education of our youth. These professors are serving the West by preventing the progress of our youth; they want us to remain dependent on the West for all our needs.

The meaning of Islamic universities is to have independent universities separate from the West, separate from any dependence on the West. An independent country requires an independent university and an independent culture. [shouts of 'God is the greatest']

My dear ones, we are not afraid of economic sanctions. We are not afraid of military intervention. What scares us is cultural dependence. [shouts of approval]

We are afraid of a colonial university; we are afraid of a university which would teach our youth to serve the West; we are afraid of a university which would train our youth to serve communism. [shouts of approval] We do not want a university in which some people would object to this [the Islamification of the system]. These people do not understand the meaning of independence or the Islamic nature of the university.

What the Revolution Council and the president have stated about a purge in the university, about changing the present features of the university to make and maintain its independence has my support. [shouts of approval and 'God is great'] I call on all young people to avoid creating obstructions or resistance. I hope that by putting up resistance they will not force us to make a final decision on behalf of the nation. [shouts of approval]

I ask God Almighty to bring happiness to the nation of Islam and our youth. I hope we will be able to clear all universities from all the elements, as it has been suggested; and I hope we will become independent in universities so that, God willing, we can have a correct Islamic university system with Islamic culture. May God's peace and mercy be upon you all. [end recording]

Roundup of Situation

LD221218 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 22 April reports that following the deadline set by the Revolution Council for the various political and religious groups to close their offices and headquarters in universities, reports from universities all over the country describe the situation today as calm. PARS reports that Muslim students have left their offices inside Tehran University. Reports from Shiraz indicate that the various faculties of Shiraz University are calm and doors have been open to students and lecturers. Those arrested during the disturbances in Shiraz were released today.

However, Muslim students of Esfahan technological college who have occupied the college for 2 days now, announced that they will not end their occupation until the American system governing the college is changed to an Islamic system. The Islamic association of Mashhad University issued a statement asking the people to follow the Revolution Council's decision. They demanded the dismissal of the present governing body of the university.

Reports say that most universities and higher education colleges in Mazandaran Province are calm. In the agricultural college of Mashkintan, in Sari, all the offices except those of the Pishgam group have been closed down. Members of central groups and the Pishgam group are at present staging a sit-in in that college, but the atmosphere is said to be calm. In Babolsar none of the political groups have sent their representatives to vacate their offices in the college of social and economic studies. The security of this college was handed over to the Revolution Guards Corps this morning.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization's central office in Mazandaran Province announced today that all the offices of this organization within universities and colleges of higher education in Mazandaran province have been evacuated. All the political and religious groups stationed in Jondi Shapur University in Ahvaz vacated their offices in this university last night. Reports from Tabriz University say that at 1000 this morning, Pishgam students who had occupied the medical school vacated their offices and headquarters in this university. Many cities are holding mass prayers in their university grounds.

Ahvaz Doctors Ordered To Report

GF221153 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has just been received from Dr Vazirian, supervisor of the regional health and rehabilitation organization for Khuzestan Province: All physicians, surgeons, anesthesiologists and orthopedists employed at the Khuzestan regional health and rehabilitation center in Ahvaz are requested to report to their respective hospitals immediately after receiving this message.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Mother Interviewed

LD211824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1747 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Mrs Barbara Timm, the mother of one of the American hostages, this evening met with her son in the den of espionage. Following the meeting with her son, she said in an exclusive interview with our correspondent that her son was quite cheerful. Mrs Barbara Timm stated that she is sincerely confident that her son is being treated well. She added that she never thought that her son would be so well and cheerful. Mrs Barbara Timm said that he was, of course, a little depressed, which is natural.

The detailed version of our correspondent's interview with Mrs Barbara Timm will be broadcast in subsequent newscasts.

Status of U.S. Newsmen

LD211227 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Activities of American Newsmen in Iran To Be Restricted"]

[Text] National Guidance Ministry Director General for the Foreign Press Abolqasem Sadeq today announced in a discussion with KEYHAN that, following the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and America, new applications from American newsmen to engage in newsgathering activities in Iran would no longer be accepted.

He added that at present there are about 150 foreign newsmen in Iran, of whom less than 25 were American. Of the three important U.S. radio and television networks--ABC, CBS and NBC--each of which previously maintained several news groups in Iran, only one group, with a staff of five or six, remained. As regards the U.S. press, there are only the representatives of some publications, while of the news agencies there is only UPI. According to the National Guidance Ministry's director general for the foreign press, with the new state of Iranian-U.S. relations there has been no decision yet by highly placed authorities and the Revolution Council as to the expulsion or otherwise of these American newsmen. In his own opinion, however, it would be better if these correspondents remain in the country, provided they do not distort the news, and send out only news which is true, so that in this way the world will be shown that Iran in no way seeks war between the nations, and does not want relations between the Iranian and American peoples to be severed.

He also added that the activities of most of the American correspondents now in Iran were legitimate and enjoyed the sanction of the National Guidance Ministry, but that in certain cases there were correspondents who had arrived in Iran from America with visas issued on instructions from Mr Qotbzadeh [presumably nonpress visas issued by Foreign Ministry] and that it was illegal for these people to engage in journalistic activities in Iran.

REPORTAGE CONCERNING FRICTION WITH IRAQ

Guards Commander Cited

LD211141 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Largest Iraqi Warship Has Entered Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] In a press and radio-television interview yesterday afternoon Guards' Corps Commander Abu Sharif described the manner in which Iraqi forces had taken up positions on the border with Iran.

Abu Sharif described the morale of the Guards' Corps stationed on the Iran-Iraq border as "splendid."

In the discussion, he stated: "In the inspection I carried out in the Iran-Iraq border zone, from the Persian Gulf entrance to the Nowsud--Paveh axis, the people in all these regions declared their readiness to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist Party and they asked us for weapons to crush the paid lackeys of Iraq. Iraqi troop movements can be seen day and night in the Favik area.

"At each of their border posts the Iraqis have placed two tanks and one automatic weapon, while in the region called (Umm Alwas) there are two warships equipped with rocket launchers.

"Iraqi helicopters carried out a reconnaissance of this area several days ago. The Iraqis have brought their largest warship, the Al-Bakhar, to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. At the posts of Mu'amarah, Makhrak, Faqdadiyah and Dawra, apart from the fortified positions they have constructed, they have stationed a high-speed boat equipped with automatic weapons.

"At the entrance to the Persian Gulf the Iraqis have stationed a Marine brigade, blocking the access of launches and boats headed for Iran, and resulting in these vessels having to take a longer route to Iran.

"Of course, to counter these measures taken by the Iraqi Army, the Iranian Army has also been reinforced; Abadan and all the border forces have been strengthened."

Abu Sharif continued by describing the situation on the border of Shalamcheh in Khuzestan in the following terms:

"Since this border is full of palm groves, it is very difficult to maintain air and land surveillance. At certain points the river, which constitutes the border between Iran and Iraq, narrows to a width of 2 meters, enabling anyone to jump across from one country to the other.

"We have a border post every 25 km, and in times of crisis, several previously constructed fortified positions are reinforced.

"On my last journey we reconnoitered the Iran-Iraq border area from the entrance to the Persian Gulf as far as Bustan-Shahr in Ilam Province, and in the border town of Bustan Shahr, the people shouted the slogan 'Death to Saddam' and asked us for weapons to fight Iraq's paid lackeys."

Abu Sharif continued: "The clash between Iran and Iraq began in the border area of Qasr Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, with Iraq's paid lackeys entering Iran from the Nowsud-Paveh axis, this being the location of the weapons and procurement center of the pseudoleftist forces. These troops were cooperating with the pseudoleftist forces in the area. When we realized what was happening, we immediately sealed off the border at Qasr Shirin and retook the 15 gendarmerie posts that had been seized by leftist elements along with Salar Jaf and Palizban supporters. Iranian troops and the guards are now stationed in all these posts.

"The latest clash took place at the posts of Tappeh Rash, Tilehkuh, Baveysi and Azgaleh, and the brother guards, assisted by army forces, defended these posts with much courage and threw back the Iraqi forces. At certain points in the area, the Iraqis are using Israeli plastic mines which are very difficult to detect and deactivate."

In conclusion, Abu Sharif said: "It has been reported that Mr Qasemlu has sent a delegation to Moscow to solicit arms, which are soon to be sent to Iran by way of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and Iraq, for the commencement of summer operations."

Ministry Warning

JN220718 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is currently drafting wide-scale plans to carry out acts of sabotage and assassination in Iranian embassies and institutions around the world, in an attempt to foment fear and terror and to spread international terrorism.

Within the context of these plans, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut and the embassy accountant recently came under attack. Further, the embassy and the Iranian mission in Istanbul were the scenes of bomb explosions yesterday. Accordingly, all Iranian embassies and missions abroad have been advised to be vigilant against any plot by the Iraqi regime's agents. Other governments were also advised of this and were asked to shoulder their responsibilities.

Kordestan Leader on Resistance

LD220911 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Apr 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni: Iraq Can Never Violate Iranian Border Through Kordestan"]

[Text] Following participation in the Friday prayers, head of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni, discussed with the KEYHAN correspondent the break in Iranian-American relations and the attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. On the break in relations between America and Iran, Sheykh Ezzedin said:

"Clearly, we will consider the Iranian revolution to have ended only when U.S.-led imperialism and its agents are extirpated from Iran, and when we do away with all forms of dependent relationship. On this basis the break in relations between Iran and America, the break with American imperialism, is in the interests of the struggle and revolution of Iran and is approved by the Kurdish people. I do not think that a country which considers itself to be revolutionary should panic at an economic or similar blockade, but that it should accept this for the sake of the progress of the revolution."

On the attacks by Iraq's Ba'thist Government on Iran's borders and the Kurdish people's reaction Sheykh Ezzedin said:

"We are defending the unity and independence of Iran. We regard Iran as our true home, and the peshmerga of Kordestan and the Kurdish people will defend its territorial integrity. We will not allow any foreign country to attack Iran's borders. We are confident that Iraq's Ba'thist Government can never violate Iran's borders through Kordestan. We will resolutely protect Iran's borders, and the Kurdish people will hit them hard."

Kurds Cable Waldheim

JN200940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Kurdestan National Union in Iraq has sent a cable to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Walsheim denouncing the fascist Iraqi Regime's crimes against the Iraqi people.

The cable says: The Kurdistan National Union considers it necessary to inform you about the Iraqi Government's measures, expressed through its fascist and arbitrary policy, against the Kurdish people in Iraq. In past days the Iraqi regime had expelled thousands of Iraqi Kurds from their homeland and confiscated their property, simply because they belong to the Shi'ite sect. This barbaric act by the ruling Ba'thist regime in Iraq violates the Iraqi constitution, human rights and the UN Charter. We appeal to the UN secretary general to intervene in the matter and to prevent the Iraqi Government from continuing its crimes against the Iraqi people.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Urumiyeh Post Attack

ID191127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reports that armed groups and bandits opened fire last night on the gendarmerie post at Qushchi Pass, a suburb of Urumiyeh. Announcing the news, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, Haqqu, said: In the course of the shooting two (?personnel) of the Qushchi gendarmerie were wounded but the raiders were beaten back and were dispersed after the gendarmerie post returned the fire. He added that the rest of the province was quiet last night. As for today, there have been no reports of clashes so far.

Uramanat Shelling

ID192059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Confrontations in Uramanat over the past 48 hours are still continuing this afternoon. According to PARS, groups of raiders and armed agents of the Iraqi Ba'th regime opened fire on the town of Paveh, its surrounding villages and units stationed in the area. Military units, guards corps, ten gendarmerie and Muslim Kurdish peshmerga are shooting back in response. The report says that as a result of mortar fire by the enemy, a number of people have received superficial wounds.

Attacks in Paveh

LD201036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau report citing the public relations office of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Kemanshah and the Corps of Revolution Guards in Paveh, over the past 48 hours armed raiders, using light and heavy weapons, have attacked Paveh, Javanrud and (Qavamsar). However, these attacks have been repulsed by the heroic Islamic army and the Corps of Revolution Guards stationed in these areas.

As a result of these clashes, two corpsmen were wounded in Paveh and several houses were destroyed following grenade attacks by the raiders. The same report adds that sporadic clashes continue in these areas.

Kurds Disarm Army

LD201820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The Governor of Uramanat, in a telephone conversation with PARS in Kemanshah this evening, said: On the way from (Nowsud) to Paveh, a company of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was disarmed by armed units of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party.

Referring to the same incident, the commander of the ground forces told our reporter by telephone that at the time of movement of about 65 members of (Nowhed) brigade, illegal armed groups prevented the movement and said: These (?arms) and ammunition belong to the nation and we are part of the nation; thus they must be surrendered to us.

According to the latest report, the personnel of (Nowhed) brigade are in (Nowsud) [word indistinct] and their (?arms) and ammunition, which are almost negligible, are under the control of the illegal armed groups.

He added: As the connection between (Nowsud) and Paveh has been cut off, it is not possible to say whether these arms and ammunition have been removed from (Nowsud) by these illegal armed groups or remain in (Nowsud). All the military personnel, however, are safe.

Baneh Organization Protest

LD201832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Baneh reconstruction crusade organization says in its statement No 2 that as a sign of protest against the antidemocratic and inhumane activities of the armed elements of Seyyed Jalal Hoseyni, of Komala and of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, who have commandeered the reconstruction crusade vehicles by force of arms and who are effectively preventing the reconstruction crusade from doing its work, it will stop work for 1 weeks and suspend all activities during this period.

Commander Exhorts Sanandaj Residents

LD201902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Colonel Sadri, the commander of the 28th Koredstan division, issued a message tonight to the citizens of Sanandaj, as follows: [Begin recording] In the name of God, the able and life giver. [Words indistinct] as you are aware, an Iranian Army unit was held at Sanandaj airport for 4 days. This was because the counterrevolutionaries prevented the movement of this unit by using young pupils as shields. When, following several statements, the aim of this military unit was announced, the unit started to move from the eastern road of the airport to prevent the (?killing) of the defenseless inhabitants. Nevertheless, the counterrevolutionaries, through the trees along this road, ambushed the unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wounded or martyred several of the bravest children of Islam.

We call upon the zealous people of Sanandaj, decisively, to stop these hireling individuals themselves. Otherwise, we will act decisively and the people themselves will be responsible for the consequences of such action. [end recording]

Sanandaj Fighting

LD210616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0533 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] respected inhabitants of Sanandaj, dear compatriots:

You are aware of all the events during the past few days and you know that the mercenary executioners of imperialism are slaughtering your military brothers for being guilty of safeguarding the borders of the country. At the moment, they have opened fire on the military personnel stationed at the officers' club, the radio and television station and Sanandaj airport, which, following the departure of the guards corps, is being guarded by the army, and are trying to slaughter them.

The army hereby warns the families adjacent to the above-mentioned centers to vacate their houses so that the blood of innocent people is not shed as the result of being hit by stray bullets.

[Signed] The 28th Army Division of Sanandaj.

Attacks on Military Posts

LD211124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS, the deputy commander of the Kermanshah region genarmerie said today that at 2100 last night, armed raiders opened fire on the gendarmerie post in Balataghnand. The personnel at the post returned fire and repelled the raiders. This confrontation lasted 1 hour. The commander of the Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin, in a telephone contact with PARS, said that at 2330 last night (Tang-e Hovan) was the scene of confrontation and raiders shot at this place with light firearms and mortar for about half an hour. But fire was returned by Islamic revolution guardsmen and the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Chief Arrested by Court

GF211740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Khuzestan on 21 April--recorded]

[Text] Due to the fact that Ibrahim Akbari, son of Mohammad, second warrant officer of the gendarmerie and former chief of the Kut Abdullah, Ahudasht and Pol-e Sevvom gendarmerie posts has been arrested and his case is being investigated by the third branch of the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office of Ahvaz. All those who have complaints against him are asked to submit their complaints together with all evidence and documents to the third branch of the prosecutor's office within 10 days.

Army Warning

LD211826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic tonight issued the following statement addressed to the nation:

In connection with the recent incidents in Kordestan, this is to inform the dear compatriots that according to information received, in the course of the movement of units dispatched from Sanandaj to Saqqez counterrevolutionaries indicated that they had set up obstacles in the towns along the route of the dispatched column of troops and that they are shooting at the column of troops from hideouts with various arms.

Following the statement calling on unarmed people to vacate the towns along the route, this is to inform you that in the fulfillment of their mission the dispatched units will be forced to remove the obstacles in their path, even if they have to return the fire emanating from villages.

Governor Interviewed

LD211842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Governor of Uramanat, interviewed by PARS NEWS AGENCY, stated that in yesterday's clashes in Paveh, which continued from 2230 until 0100 the city was attacked from the villages of Nuriab and Tazehabad by armed assailants.

Casualties in Sanandaj

LD211844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the public relations office of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the unit which was sent to enter Sanandaj this morning was forced to enter the city by circling around it to prevent bloodshed and avoid harming innocent people.

During this mission, it came under fire by counterrevolutionaries. As a result the unit suffered 36 wounded and 20 martyrs.

In Saqqez also, by 2000 tonight military units were forcing the counterrevolutionaries to retreat. While putting many heavy artillery pieces of the counterrevolutionaries out of action, 2 officers, 2 NCO's, 9 privates, 2 gendarmerie NCO's and 1 private from the gendarmerie--a total of 16--were martyred. According to reports received, the counterrevolutionaries suffered losses of more than 340 killed the past few days, and all the hospitals of Sanandaj and Bukan and some of the mosques are filled with the wounded of the counterrevolutionaries.

BANI-SADR OPENS 1-WEEK SEMINAR ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD191423 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] A preliminary seminar to study issues concerned with national defense and security was opened this morning with a speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the national defense university. During the 1-week seminar four commissions--political, economic, cultural and military--will be set up. The commissions will study views, reports and scientific research submitted to the seminar and then present the outcome at the end of the seminar to the decisionmaking officials.

After the opening speech by the president, Engineer Bazargan spoke about the role of the army and its relationship with the overall dimensions of the Islamic holy war and system of councils.

According to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, the purpose of the seminar is to carry out a special analysis of the Islamic national army's ideology, review [words indistinct] analytical research and military strategy, review the national defense system and review the role of the army chief of staff and his relationship with national armed forces. Participating in the meeting were: Engineer Bazargan, Dr Habibi, Dr Chamran, Major General Shadmehr, the chief of Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic, the supervisor of the police department, commanders of the forces and a number of university professors and officials of the country.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF MORTEZA MOTAHHARI'S WORKS

LD191148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The following message was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the late Morteza Motahhari, the philosopher and martyred jurisconsult:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Although Iran's Islamic revolution, in spite of its ill-wishers and adventurers and by the will of and success graciously granted by Almighty God, has been crowned with victory and all the Islamic, revolutionary structures have been built calmly and successfully over a period of nearly a year, nevertheless irreparable damage has been inflicted on our nation and on Islamic scientific seminaries by the hands of counterrevolutionary discord-sowers. Such was the treacherous assassination of the late scholar, martyr and illustrious protector of Islam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Shaykh Morteza Motahhari--may God's mercy be upon him.

One now hears that the opponents of Islam and counterrevolutionary groups with their anti-Islamic propaganda, are planning to deny our dear university youth access to the books of that late professor. I counsel the students and the dedicated intellectual class not to allow the books of this dear teacher to be relegated to oblivion by means of anti-Islamic machinations.

I beseech Almighty God to grant success to all. And peace be upon God's pious worshippers.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

KHALKHALI DISCUSSES HOSTAGE TRIAL, ATTEMPTS TO KILL SHAH

NC191120 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] London, April 19 (AFP)--United States Embassy hostages in Tehran "who have contributed to the destruction of the interests of the Islamic Republic" will be tried as spies and imprisoned, Iranian senior Islamic judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said today.

In an interview published here by the Arab-language newspaper AL-HAWADITH, he added that those hostages who had committed only minor offences would be pardoned.

He repeated that the hostages' fate would only be decided after the election of the Iranian Parliament in two months' time.

Ayatollah Khalkhali also said that attempts were going on "by all possible means" to infiltrate into Egypt and kill the deposed shah of Iran now living there.

FRIDAY PRAYER SPEECHES BY KHALKHALI, KHAMENE'I REPORTED

LD181516 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Friday congregational prayers were again held under the prayer leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday Imam, in Tehran University today. Prior to the prayers Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, as the speaker during today's ceremonies, said: We would like to tell the United States that a great warlike nation is going to make a fast. Just as the Prophet used to tie a stone on his stomach [tighten his belt] we, too, will not put up with the imposition of the oppressive U.S. government. Continuing his speech Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said:

[Begin recording] Maybe many of you do not remember how Pishevari and Gholam Yahya [ringleaders of the Soviet-backed separatist regime set up in Tabriz after World War II] were shown the error of their ways. Now, the same thing is happening. We will also correct these people. The satanical power weilded by a few people in the mountains of Kordestan who wish to carry [word indistinct] or to possess Iraqi Kalashnikovs or who wish to malign--well, these people are nothing. We are enjoying a regime of God; this is what God has promised us. We are not these people's adversaries. So what do they say? [loud applause]

[Words indistinct] when they hatch these plots they will find themselves facing the warlike spirit of this great nation. If some of you remember, during the crisis of the Pishevari and Gholam Yahya regime in Azarbayjan the news became public that His great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Abolhasan Esfahani had passed away. God knows, the whole of Azarabayjan--at that time we were in Qom--the whole of Azarbayjan wore black overnight. The people in all the mosques in Azarbayjan carried Korans and read the exordium and thus, in effect, made it amply clear to those people who wanted to fish in those troubled waters that the Azarbaijani is a Muslim:

Today you are carrying out your Friday prayers in Tehran University. In Kordestan the Muslims cannot freely hold Friday prayers. Why? Because four Kurdish insurgents, people's devotee guerrillas, (vanguards), now wish to say that this country is not Islamic.

We, armed with the eternal might of the inhabitants of Qahremanshahr, (?have heard) that just now in the city of Sanandaj, in Saqqez, in Piranshahr, in Mahabad, in Baneh people carrying their prayer rugs under their arms are going to recite their Friday prayers. These people are asking all of you for protection. It is now up to you to avenge the sacred blook of Shaykh Mostafa Mardukhi Marivani and we must [loud applause] with a revolutionary movement, give our reply to this blood; the blood of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Paveh, in Nowsud, in Sardasht [words indistinct] our heroic armymen who are today--I would like to say without exaggeration--this army, of which the traitor shah was proud, God knows, is these days stationed on the Iraqi border and on the country's western borders and serves the Islamic Republic in an epic-creating manner and with pride and glory. [loud applause] and right from this very place I would like to send a message to all the soldiers of Islam, to all the NCO's, to all the officers and to all the great commanders, saying that the imam is your backing and support, the great Iranian nation is your support: [end recording]

Also in today's prayer meeting the Friday imam of Tehran said:

The Iranian nation and the Muslim people after many centuries of being asleep, after centuries of being subjugated to the culture and manners of Western imperialists, has been able to release itself in the recent years from all those obstacles. This spring cleaning revived us again. In another part of his prayers sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said:

[Begin recording] You, my dear Iranian sisters and brothers who are at the moment the focal point of Islamic and anti-imperialist struggles throughout Asia and throughout the region, need the following instruction more than anything: engaged in works, engaged in action. The first cure and the first [word indistinct] is work, work. This work is the beginning of all the activities which a living society is in need of: work in the factories and industrial complexes, work in places which should provide the food of this nation, work in political and administrative organs which should administer the affairs of this country, work in educational institutions, institutions which should elevate the culture and the morality of the nation, but proper work. Those who today call us to unemployment or to wrong works are acting against this principle; it means they are against the salvation of the people.

Today, those people who are encouraging the people not to work--under any excuses--are traitors. The person who causes disruption in our oil industry, he who incites the people to indulge in go-slows in the vast iron and steel complex, he who causes disruptions in work in the farms of this country, he who does not allow the work to proceed in a proper way: He is a traitor to the path of this nation. No excuse can or should stop us from continuous and untiring work.

Today, certain groups do not wish to allow our universities to carry out proper work and to fulfill their debts to this country. They wish to change these centers of science and learning, these centers for the advancement and spreading of Islam, these centers which should train and educate the generation which should be in charge of the future needs of our Islamic society, these bases of learning and religion--they wish to change these institutions to bases for the implementation ofthe evil designs of foreign enemies, and bases for opposition to Islam and bases for opposition to the Islamic Republic in the name of universities and places of learning, they wish to turn the universities into mosques for the blind.

In my second speech, I shall reveal certain facts about the universities and shall inform the nation about all that is going on in the universities, and which has been going on for the past year. And, God willing, I shall talk about the duties of the people and the duties of the students.

KHAMENE'I NOTES EVIDENCE ON BAQIR AS-SADR'S FATE

JN181837 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday congregational imam and Islamic Revolution Council member, has said that there is a great deal of evidence confirming the tragic martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. However, this evidence is not sufficient to enable the government to express an absolute opinion. He added: International circles have been requested to intervene in this issue. The Red Cross and other organizations have also been requested to organize a meeting with Ayatollah as-Sadr, if his eminence is held a prisoner. He said: If this calamity has taken place, the Iraqi Government should admit this crime.

Jojjat ol-eslam Khamene'i affirmed that the government of the Islamic Republic will continue to exert pressures until the Iraqi Government is driven to confession.

QOTBZADEH ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY, IRAQ

NC210740 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Exclusive statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh to MILLIYET correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh stated that he was aware of Republican People's Party leader Ecevit's suggestion that the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] could be a good mediator in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute, but added that it was impossible to come to terms with the Iraqi administration. Qotbzadeh said: "Iraq is in collusion with the United States. Iraq is a servile follower of the United States. We do not see any reason for approaching the lackey if we can have talks with the master to settle the Iranian-U.S. dispute. You will see that as soon as our problems with the United States are settled our dispute with Iraq will also be resolved."

Qotbzadeh then answered allegations made by the Iraqi Government spokesman to MILLIYET, and smilingly dismissed the attacks made by the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn, the other day. As may be recalled Husayn said: "We do not seek war, but we are prepared to defend our rights and honor militarily."

Qotbzadeh continued: "There is no other way out than the complete collapse of the Ba'th Party. These people have nothing in common with Islam. Problems cannot be resolved unless the Ba'th administration is overthrown. They consider themselves Arabs first and then Muslims.

"They accuse us of exporting our revolution to Iraq. But we are only trying to explain our revolution to the world. Our aims are not 'to export.' We do not interfere in their internal affairs. Nor do we urge them to do what we are doing. If the Iraqi people identify themselves with our revolution, this is their own affair. They also want us to return the three islands to them. Isn't this claiming other people's territory? These people have established an entirely fascist regime in their country. They are more dangerous than the Zionists. That is why mediation and bilateral talks are out of the question."

In view of the friction with Iraq and the U.S. economic boycott against Iran, we asked the Iranian foreign minister what his country expected of Turkey, and his reply was: "We expect Turkey to determine its position as early as possible and to state this unequivocally. Turkey must openly show its choice: Will it be on our side or on the opposite side? Our friction with the United States and Iraq is one and the same issue; Ankara's attitude will make its position clear.

"Iran is at the moment trying to fill the vacuum that has been created by the United States in the region. Above all, Turkey is our neighbor; it is also an Islamic country. We naturally want and expect Turkey to be on our side."

We then asked Qotbzadeh: "Are there any indications that Turkey might side with the United States and oppose Iran? Do you view Turkey as a country to which you can turn for help in times of distress or as country that would be hostile to Iran at such times?" He answered: "There are absolutely no signs that Turkey would side with the United States against Iran. However, we expect Turkey to adopt a clear attitude. Being a neighbor and an Islamic country, don't you agree that our relations should be better than with others?"

Referring to the hostages, Qotbzadeh argued that this issue could not be resolved by using military force or applying economic sanctions; on the contrary such measures could make the situation worse.

Qotbzadeh continued: "The Iranian Parliament will have the last word in this matter," and stressed that Iran was "not afraid of U.S.-European sanctions or of Iraqi attacks."

The Iranian foreign minister then denied reports that 6 Iranian planes and 3 helicopters had dropped bombs over the Ozalp district of Van. He said that investigations had proved that these reports were unfounded.

Visit to France, Hostages

JN211831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] In a press interview on his visit to France, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The visit was private. However, I seized the opportunity and held talks with Iran's Panamanian lawyer.

The foreign minister said that he was unable to contact any of the members of the commission investigating the crimes of the deposed shah and the crimes of the United States. However, he sent a letter to one of the commission members and asked him to expedite a report on the work of the commission in Iran.

Regarding Carter's statements in which he said that the hostages in the U.S. Embassy will not be released and will not be moved to another location until November--that is, the date of the U.S. Presidential elections--Mr Qotbzadeh said: I have no exact knowledge on the source of this report, I do not know whether Carter made this statement or not. However, it is certain that no talks in this connection were held in Iran.

On visits by the families of the hostages to Tehran, Qotbzadeh said: An entry visa has been granted to only one U.S. family. In my opinion, the families of the hostages should be given the chance to meet the hostages.

On his contacts with French officials and asking them not to be subservient to U.S. policy, Mr Qotbzadeh said: Talks were held in this regard and the results will be announced after the EEC meeting.

Answering a question on the U.S. measures against Iran, the foreign minister said: We will take countermeasures. On the subservience of the European countries to the United States in the economic boycott against Iran, he said: I do not think that the problem can be solved with hostile measures in view of its widescale ramifications, the imposition of pressures does not lead to results.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MEETS WITH BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

JN211959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Bulgarian Ambassador in Tehran Eliko Enchev Velikov today. They discussed increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and the development of some industries, particularly those that depend on agriculture, in Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD221010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, went this morning to the Imam Khomeyni hospital and visited those injured in yesterday's incidents. Then at 0900 he was received by Imam Khomeyni and reported on the condition of those injured in the recent incidents and on his trip to Paris. The imam advised him on his future visit to Arab countries.

ENVOY TO LEBANON RECALLED AFTER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD201940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Following an assassination attempt of the life of the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut, opposite the Iraqi Embassy, in which he was wounded, the foreign minister of our country today sent the following telegram to the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut:

On behalf of the Revolution Council and myself, I congratulate you on your bravery and devotion in defending the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran during your mission. It is appropriate that you should return to the capital immediately to explain more about the place where your mission is located.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RULES DARREGAZ ELECTIONS INVALID

LD200530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The supervisor of the Interior Ministry has issued a statement regarding the annulment of the results of the elections in the Darregaz constituency. The text of this statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The candidate who has acquired an absolute majority in the Darregaz constituency elections for the National Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been declared ineligible because of his connection and close cooperation with the defunct SAVAK. Thus, in order to safeguard the rights of brothers and sisters who participated in the elections, by virtue of the authority invested in the ministry under Article 49 of the National Consultative Assembly elections act, the results of the elections in the Darregaz constituency are hereby declared null and void. Naturally, steps will be taken at the first opportunity to hold repeat elections.

TWO KAZERUN CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS RESIGN

GF201645 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, two members of the Kazerun city council have resigned from their posts. They are Ism'ail (?Bashardeh) and Haj Hedayatollah [last name indistinct]

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COURT FORMED IN ABADEH

GF201245 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] An Islamic revolution court has been formed in Abadeh. According to our correspondent, the following individuals have been named as members of the court: Hojjat Oll-Islam Eslami, canon judge; Sajjadi [first name not given], prosecutor; and Abdul Karim Rezvani, assistant prosecutor of the Abadeh Islamic Revolution Court.

2D ROUND OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 9 MAY

NO211105 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--The second round of Iran's Islamic Assembly elections will take place on May 9, Interior Minister [as received] and revolutionary council member Ayatollah Mahdav Kani has told the newspaper BAMDAD.

In the March 14 first round 98 of the 270 deputies were elected.

The Iranian authorities have said several times in the past that the Islamic Assembly will decide the fate of the United States Embassy hostages.

OIL MINISTRY BLAMES TANKER OWNERS FOR DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

LD211208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The following announcement was issued today by the Oil Ministry: In order to meet the country's oil requirements and carry out the necessary plan to build up stocks for the peak season it is necessary to implement preparatory plans and transport oil from production centers to consumption regions.

Regrettably, under the circumstances at present, when there are not enough oil tankers in Abadan and Tehran, the two largest oil production centers, the transport of fuel to the various parts of the country is not being properly attended to, and while in certain cities complaints are regularly heard about the shortage of (?oil) products, there are a great many oil tankers from Abadan gathered in Esfahan. As a result, there are around 600 oil tankers gathered in Esfahan, where there is no need for more than 150 oil tankers. The owners of these tankers insist on working in the Esfahan region.

As for the suburbs of Khorasan and Azarbayjan, there are a great number of oil tankers over and above local requirements. These tankers refuse to go to supply points and, when calling at Tehran central supply depots, they only agree to load for their respective cities.

Considering the situation, the Oil Ministry has no choice but to state categorically that it shall no longer be lenient toward those oil tanker owners who out their own interests before the interest of society and who refuse to accept cargo for appointed destinations. Consequently, should any tanker decline to follow the program aimed at meeting provincial oil requirements, their (?contracts) will be cancelled and they will no longer be supplied with any cargo. Moreover, such an obstructionist attitude shall be interpreted as being counterrevolutionary.

COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT ON PIPELINE EXPLOSIONS

GF211734 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The committee investigating the recent oil and gas pipeline explosions at Marun, Mahshahr and Abadan has concluded its work and submitted its report to the board of directors of Abadan refinery.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent, the director or the Abadan refinery said the investigating committee's suggestions have been presented to the board of directors and all suggestions will be carried out in order to prevent any future explosions.

In answering a question from the PARS correspondent concerning current oil production at Abadan refinery, the refinery's director said that following the explosions at seven oil and gas pipelines at Marun, Mahshahr and Abadan, the volume of oil output at Abadan refinery was reduced to 395,000 barrels a day. However, by increasing the volume of Ahvaz oil reaching Abadan, this volume has reached 435,000 barrels a day.

TRUCK DRIVERS ASKED TO TRANSPORT GRAIN FROM BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD191832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the governorate general of the Hormozgan Province has announced that sufficient grain is stored in Bandar 'Abbas warehouses. Truck drivers are asked to report to Bandar 'Abbas to carry the grain to other provinces. We remind you that only drivers of covered trucks are asked to report to these warehouses.